DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

The 1966 ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE DISTRICT

BY

T. A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

E. A. ATKINSON, M.A.P.H.I.
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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1966 - 1967

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Vice-Chairman of the Committee

Mr. A. F. Jones

Members of the Committee

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Mr. D. H. Coles
Mr. V. H. Deuchar, C.C.
Maj.Gen. E. H. Goulburn, D.S.O., D.L.
Mr. B. W. K. Lucas
Mr. P. Lynch
Mr. S. H. Rundle
Group Capt. F. Whitworth, Q.C.
Mr. F. A. Woodruff
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Mr. S. H. Rundle (Reigate)

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Mr. W. M. Willey
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DORKING AND HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1964 - 1965

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Vice-Chairman of the Committee

Mr. A. T. Jones

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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Thomas A. Plumley, M.B., B.S., (LOND), M.R.C.S., (ENG), L.R.C.P., (LOND), D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Eric A. Atkinson	M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. R. Charman	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R. G. Ayling	M.A.P.H.I.
D. R. Head	M.A.P.H.I.
R. P. Allman	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
P. Saich	Pupil Public Health Inspector

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk	Miss E. E. Nolan
Shorthand Typist/Clerk	Miss S. R. Lock

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Shorthand Typists	Miss E. M. Knight
	Miss A. Goring
	Mrs. H. Blackmore

Outdoor Staff

Outside Inspector	Mr. J. Hay
Pests Officer	Mr. J. Luck

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts.

The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Housing Officer to the Rural District Council.

The Red House,
LEATHERHEAD,
Surrey.

June, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report on the Health of the District during 1966. Following the pattern of last year's Report, vital statistics for the years 1936, 1965 and 1966 have been so arranged that comparisons can be easily made. The contrast between the infant mortality rate of 52.6 in 1936 and that of 10.7 for 1966 is marked and so is the drop in the still birth rate from 37.2 to 8.8. Nevertheless a "nil return" must be the aim of all those concerned with the health of the expectant mother, her confinement and the future well-being of her child. We are so appalled by the death-toll on the roads that it is easy to be oblivious to the constant seepage of infant deaths occurring over a twenty-four hour period each day.

The death rate for the District remains stable and cancer and diseases of the heart and blood vessels continue to be the main killers. Breast cancer produced more deaths in 1966 than in the previous year and it must be remembered that mortality from this form of malignancy is four times as great as that from cancer of the neck of the womb. Self-examination of the breasts can easily be learnt and is a useful method of detecting tumours of the breasts. Realising the importance of excluding all female forms of cancer the well women clinic which has started at the Horley Clinic, Kings Road, besides offering the cervical smear test also includes breast and abdominal examinations. Although initially the clinic can only deal with a small number of cases weekly, it is hoped that as increased laboratory facilities become available the service will considerably expand and ultimately meet the needs of the female population at risk.

Gastrointestinal infections have caused some concern during the year and in his section of the Report, the Chief Public Health Inspector has stated his strong views on proper food handling and hygiene with which I concur. Fortunately, or unfortunately as the case may be, intestinal infections are often of a short duration or mild in degree; in fact some of those infected show no signs or symptoms of infection and by their lack of personal hygiene generously distribute their organisms far and wide, especially if they are in contact with food. I sincerely hope that the Health Exhibition held in October has had some lasting impact upon Rural District food hygiene.

Those of us who are keen campers are perhaps better able to accept with equanimity the more primitive and rugged aspects of outdoor life and not be too perturbed by the absence of water-carriage systems of sanitation. Even so we may be surprised to learn that there are still 128 pail closets in the District.

The Red House,
LEATHERHEAD,
Surrey.

June, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and District Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report on the Health of the District during 1966. Following the pattern of last year's Report, vital statistics for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 have been so arranged that comparisons can be easily made. The contrast between the infant mortality rate of 22.6 in 1965 and that of 10.7 for 1966 is marked and so is the drop in the still birth rate from 37.2 to 6.5. Nevertheless a "full return" must be the aim of all those concerned with the health of the expectant mother, her confinement and the future well-being of her child. We are so appalled by the death-toll on the roads that it is easy to be oblivious to the constant carnage of infant deaths occurring over a twenty-four hour period each day.

The death rate for the District remains stable and cancer and diseases of the heart and blood vessels continue to be the main killers. Breast cancer produced more deaths in 1966 than in the previous year and it must be remembered that mortality from this form of malignancy is three times as great as that from cancer of the neck of the womb. Self-examination of the breasts can easily be learnt and is a useful method of detecting tumours of the breasts. Realising the importance of eradicating all female forms of cancer the well woman clinic which has started at the Dorking Clinic, Lingen Road, besides offering the cervical smear test also includes breast and abdominal examinations. Although initially the clinic can only deal with a small number of cases weekly, it is hoped that as increased laboratory facilities become available the service will commensurably expand and ultimately meet the needs of the female population at risk.

Gastro-intestinal infections have caused some concern during the year and in his section of the Report, the Chief Public Health Inspector has stated his strong views on proper food handling and hygiene with which I concur. Fortunately, or unfortunately as the case may be, intestinal infections are often of a minor nature or mild in degree. In fact some of these intestinal upsets are signs or symptoms of intoxication and by their lack of personal hygiene contaminate distribute their organisms for and wide, especially if they are in contact with food. I sincerely hope that the Health Exhibition held in October has had some lasting impact upon food handlers and hygiene.

Those of us who are keen campers are perhaps better able to concur with sequentially the more pleasant and rugged aspects of outdoor life and not be too perturbed by the absence of water-carriage systems of sanitation. Even so we be surprised to learn that there are still 124 pail closets in the District.

Although they fit in with rustic atmosphere and surroundings they are a particularly unsatisfactory form of sanitation and it is remarkable that there are still contractors who are willing to undertake the highly unpleasant task of emptying and removing contents of pails. The Holmwood - Newdigate and Dene Sewerage Schemes will assist in reducing this problem and also a proportion of the existing 2,000 cesspools and septic tanks

While I am on the subject of sanitation, I feel obliged to urge the need for public conveniences in some of the beauty spots which are much populated at weekends and other holiday times. Laybys and other potential stopping - places on main roads also raise a similar problem with masked or, on occasions, overt human fouling of the nearby countryside. The provision and upkeep of such public conveniences, however utilitarian, can be a costly matter for a local authority, which unlike coastal resorts, has no source of income except from the rates. It is understandable that the Rate Payer in Horley should hotly question any substantial spending of money on such sanitary provision in the more distant and isolated rural parts of the District. Mobile and other types of sanitary conveniences are on the market, but the challenge is a national one, and the Council of the British Medical Association has recently asked the Ministry of Health to consider more extensive provision of sanitary accommodation on main roads, including increased financial support from Central Government, as the Council considers that the magnitude of the problem is insufficiently appreciated and that the financial burden on local authorities is too heavy.

Water supplies in certain parts of the Western District have been inadequate and of doubtful quality for many years and this fact was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1936. It is therefore particularly gratifying that the Council has now agreed to the extension of piped supplies of main water from Forest Green along Holmbury Lane, Abinger. As only a few houses are involved, the expense per head is relatively high, but here again with so much progress in other spheres, this cost is justifiable if otherwise people are to be denied an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members of that Committee for their encouragement and interest during the year, also to the other Chief Officers and their Deputies. My special thanks are due to Mr. E. Atkinson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and Mr. R. Charman, his Deputy, for making the year so progressive. The Public Health Inspectors and the clerical staff in the Public Health Department deserve special mention for their enthusiasm and loyal support especially in connection with the Health Exhibition. I am also indebted to my own clerical staff for their daily energy and initiative.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1966

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1966	1965	1936
Area (acres)	53,943	53,943	53,718
Population (Census 1961 & 1931)	31,710	31,710	18,485
Population (estimated mid-year) *	34,260	34,000	20,140
Density (persons per acre)	0.62	0.62	0.37
Number of inhabited houses	10,632	10,475	5,792
Rateable Value	£1,917,497	£1,886,551	£183,241
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,828	£7555	£684

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA & POPULATION (CENSUS 1951 & 61)

	Area	Population 1951	Population 1961	No. of occupied dwellings 1951	No. of occupied dwellings 1961	Persons
ABINGER	7,481	1,889	1,926	549	643	0.3
BETCHWORTH	2,562	1,614	1,657	440	524	0.6
BUCKLAND	1,362	640	650	188	212	0.5
CAPEL	5,694	2,386	2,900	718	992	0.5
CHARLWOOD	6,901	2,757	2,801	760	832	0.4
HEADLEY	1,640	591	725	124	199	0.4
HOLMWOOD	3,749	1,084	1,134	285	327	0.3
HORLEY	7,449	11,394	16,052	3,278	5,065	2.2
LEIGH	3,419	820	956	224	290	0.3
NEWDIGATE	4,744	1,220	1,394	365	475	0.3
OCKLEY	3,400	798	855	243	271	0.3
WOTTON	5,542	639	660	191	204	0.1
	53,943	25,832	31,710	7,365	10,034	0.6

* The Registrar General's estimate of a 34,260 population at mid-year 1966 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. This is an increase of 260 on last year's estimate. The excess of births over deaths represented a natural increase of 267.

Vital Statistics for the Area (cont.)

	Total	Male	Female	1966	1965	1936
Live Births						
Total	562	270	292			
Legitimate	523	246	277			
Illegitimate	39	24	15			
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				16.4	17.0	14.2
Standardised birth rate				16.1	17.0	*
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				6.9	5.5	4.6
Still births						
Total	5	5	-			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births				8.8	11.9	37.2
Deaths						
Total	295	154	141			
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				8.6	9.4	12.6
Standardised death rate				9.3	10.3	11.1
Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age						
Total	6	1	5			
Legitimate	6	1	5			
Illegitimate	-	-	-			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births - live				10.7	19.0	52.6
" " " " " " - legitimate				11.5	20.1	55.1
" " " " " " - illegitimate				-	-	-
Neonatal Mortality						
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age			5			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				8.9	10.4	*
Early Neonatal Mortality						
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age			4			
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				7.1	10.4	*
Perinatal Mortality						
Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births				15.9	22.2	*
Maternal Mortality						
Maternal deaths (including abortions)				-	-	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births				-	-	-

* Not available in 1936

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 562. The crude birth rate for the year was 16.1. Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other districts in England and Wales. To overcome this a comparability factor is supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. For 1966 the factor given was 1.00 and the crude and standardised birth rates were, therefore, identical. Comparison of the rate with past years is shown in the table on page The standardised birth rate for England and Wales in 1966 was 17.7.

Thirty-nine births were registered as illegitimate the percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 6.9 compared with 5.5 in 1965.

There were 5 still births compared with 7 in 1965, giving a still birth rate of 8.8.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 195 representing a crude death rate of 8.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. A comparability factor (1.08) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas in England and Wales. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate increased it from 8.6 to 9.3. This compares favourably with the standardised rate of 11.7 for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

		Sex	All ages	- 4 wks	4 wks - 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
1.	Tuberculosis - Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis - other forms	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm - Stomach	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
		F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	2
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm - Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm - Uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	5	6
		F	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	5	7
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		F	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
17.	Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	3
		F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	14
18.	Coronary Disease - Angina	M	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	9	8
		F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9

Causes of Death (cont.)

		Sex	All ages	- 4 wks	4 wks - 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
20.	Other Heart Disease	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12
		F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	6
		F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
22.	Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
		F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
24.	Bronchitis	M	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
25.	Other diseases of the Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
29.	Hyperplasia of the Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
		F	12	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	2
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
		F	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-
34.	All other accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		F	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
35.	Suicide	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	M	154	1	-	1	-	1	5	3	12	33	40	58
		F	141	4	1	2	2	1	2	4	8	18	36	63

Deaths due to Cancer (including Mortality Rates for Lung Cancer from 1950)

	All Cancer		Lung Cancer	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1901-1910	105	1.04		
1911-1920	134	1.38		
1921-1925	82	1.60		
1926-1935	229	1.70		
1936-1945	404	1.85		
1946-1949	148	1.55		
1950-1955	284	1.76	0.10	85.5
1956-1960	56	1.85	0.33	84.9
1961	62	1.96	0.44	71.4
1962	52	1.60	0.40	100.0
1963	56	1.70	0.39	84.6
1964	56	1.66	0.53	83.8
1965	61	1.79	0.61	80.9
1966	80	2.33	0.49	88.2

Deaths due to disease of the Heart and Blood Vessels
(including Mortality Rate for Coronary Disease from 1950)

	All Diseases Heart & Blood Vessels		Coronary Disease	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1927-1935	482	3.81		
1936-1945	1137	5.26		
1946-1949	466	4.77		
1950-1955	861	5.35	1.29	63.9
1956-1960	149	4.98	1.36	58.5
1961	149	4.71	1.89	65.0
1962	154	4.75	1.82	61.0
1963	155	4.66	1.98	61.5
1964	166	4.95	1.93	69.2
1965	164	4.82	1.06	61.4
1966	140	4.08	1.45	70.0

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered 6 and the infant mortality rate was 10.7 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 19.0. Four deaths occurred within the first week of life.

In the table on page 12 the infant mortality rates from 1931 are set out with the national figures for comparison.

Causes of Death	1966	1965
Congenital Abnormalities	3	2
Drowning	-	1
Prematurity	1	5
Broncho-pneumonia	-	1
Asphyxia	-	1
Convulsions	-	1
Heart failure	2	-
	6	11

Deaths (cont.)

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.26.

Road Accidents

Eight residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents in which motor vehicles were involved. The same number of such deaths occurred in 1965. Three were pedestrians at the time of the accident.

Age Group	1966	1965
15-24	2	3
35-44	1	1
45-54	1	1
55-64	1	1
65-74	3	-
75 & over	-	2
	8	8

Other Accidents

These numbered 5 and included 2 deaths of elderly persons following falls, 1 to asphyxia, 1 due to barbiturate poisoning and 1 due to inhalation of poisonous vapour occasioned when working on a degreasing plant.

Age Group	1966	1965
Under 1 year	-	2
1 - 4 years	1	1
15 - 24 "	-	1
35 - 44 "	2	-
65 - 74 "	-	1
75 & over	2	2
	5	7

Suicide

There were 2 deaths certified as having been caused by suicide, one due to hanging and one to gunshot wounds.

Age Group	1966	1965
35 - 44 years	-	1
45 - 54 "	1	-
75 & over	1	-
	2	1

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1966

(Decennial Averages 1931-60 - Annual 1961-66)

Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population		Death Rates per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births		
	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	No. of Deaths
1931-40	14.9	14.1	12.2	12.0	58.7	45.3	
1941-50	16.9	17.4	12.3	11.3	43.1	32.0	
1951-60	15.8	16.8	11.6	10.0	24.8	16.9	
61	17.4	17.3	12.0	10.0	21.6	20.1	11
62	18.0	18.6	11.9	9.9	21.6	13.2	8
63	18.2	17.7	12.2	11.2	21.1	17.5	16
64	18.4	19.6	11.3	10.2	20.0	4.6	3
65	18.1	17.0	11.5	10.3	19.0	19.0	11
66	17.7	16.1	11.7	9.3	19.0	10.7	6

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Horley and District Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district. It has a bed complement of 16 and is staffed by the local general practitioners with a panel of consultants whose services can be called upon if necessary.

The Dorking General Hospital and the Redhill County Hospital, together with its branch at Smallfields, provide accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity cases, and it is to these that the majority of patients requiring in-treatment are admitted. Residents of the Parish of Headley are usually accomodated in hospitals in Leatherhead and Epsom.

A patient suffering from an infectious disease and requiring treatment in hospital may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, depending on the accommodation available at the time. One patient was admitted to hospital during 1966.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey Hospital, the Redhill County Hospital, the Dorking General Hospital and St. Lukes Hospital, Guildford. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to either of two Public Health Laboratories of the Medical Research Council, situated at West Park Hospital, Epsom and at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Three hundred and thirty-nine specimens were taken during the year of which 50 contained infectious organisms. These laboratories also undertake bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk and the results of these tests are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

I wish to thank Dr. G. T. Cook and his staff at St. Luke's Hospital for the most helpful way in which this work has been carried out. Their counsel and interest in other Public Health problems are also gratefully acknowledged.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead (Telephone No. Burgh Heath 53491).

CARE OF THE AGED

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Section 31 - Meals for Old People

Since 1959 the Council has supported the Women's Royal Voluntary Service and more recently the Women's Institute in establishing and maintaining the "Meals on Wheels" scheme for the benefit of elderly and handicapped persons in the Parishes of Capel, Charlwood, Holmwood and Horley. The contribution to the scheme made by the Council is 2/- per meal and in addition the Council contributes towards the cost of carrying the meals at a rate of 6d. per mile. In the twelve months ended 31st December, 1966, 4,116 hot meals were served involving a mileage of 3,062 miles.

Care of the Aged (cont.)

Section 31 (cont.)

I wish to thank both organisations for this invaluable service which helps isolated and infirm old persons to remain in their own homes.

Section 47

This Section of the 1948 Act gives power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and are unable to manage for themselves.

Under the 1948 Act, power is given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding 3 months, of a person found to be in such conditions. An amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action needed to be taken under this Section during the year.

Section 50

By this Section of the Act it is the duty of County District Councils to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who has died or has been found dead in their area, if it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made, otherwise than by the Authority

The Council was not called upon to exercise its responsibility under this Section during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year posters were displayed in various parts of the District publicising different aspects of health education.

The highlight of the year, however, was the Health Exhibition which was held in the Horley Public Library Exhibition Room in conjunction with the Surrey County Council. The subject exhibited by the Council's Public Health Department was concentrated on the causes and prevention of food poisoning, and it is hoped that it had a stimulating effect on foodhandlers at home and in shops and catering establishments. The County Health Department exhibited material on Dental Health, Immunisation, Foot Health and the dangers to health from smoking.

The Exhibition was opened by Mrs. B. C. North, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, on Monday the 3rd October, 1966 and continued until Saturday the 8th October, 1966.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help given by the Horley Library Staff and Mr. Johnson, Health Education Officer. I would also like to express my deepest thanks to the members of the Council's Public Health Department and the Health Visitors of the South Eastern Divisional Health Department for their enthusiasm in preparing and manning the Exhibition, not forgetting the Dental Staff, whose stand was so close to that dealing with feet as to be in danger of making the presence of "Foot and Mouth" highly suspect in the Horley area!

During the course of the week parties of schoolchildren from many of the local schools visited the exhibition, and in fact the exhibition received special mention on the B.B.C. regional news. It was estimated that

approximately 1,400 people attended during the course of the week. I consider this to be a very satisfactory response to the considerable effort put in by thos producing and manning the Exhibition.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and home help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is delegated to the South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its Officers, with headquarters at "Caberfeigh", Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (Telephone No. Redhill 63206).

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Higgs. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. Clinics are also held at Horley Clinic, King's Road, Horley and the Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate. The last two are by appointment only. During the year a total of 1,033 visits were made, and these included 140 first visits, to the Dorking Clinic.

THE SAMARITANS

In the hope that it would be possible to help a proportion of the large number of people who contemplate suicide at some time in their lives, a movement, which has taken the name of "The Samaritans", was started in London in 1953 by the Rev. Chad Varah

A branch of "The Samaritans" was opened in 1966 at Woodbridge Road, Guildford. The emergency Telephone number is Guildford 2345. There are also branches at 5 St. Mary's Road, Reigate, Telephone No. Reigate 48444 and at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead, telephone No. Leatherhead 5555. Experience has shown that if a person with suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem.

CLINICS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Ewhurst Village Hall

Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary

Brockham Homes, Brockham

Parish Hall, Charlwood

Congregation School Room, Walton-on-the-Hill

Village Hall, North Holmwood

Peaslake Old School Room

The Vicarage, Betchworth

Wesley Hall, Capel

Village Hall Headley

Mansion House, Leatherhead

Surrey County Council Clinic, Kings Road, Horley

Clinics (cont.)

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

Institute Hall, Leigh

St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill

Parish Hall, Salfords

Reading Room Westcott

Village Hall, Newdigate (voluntary)

Village Hall, Ockley

S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Dorking General Hospital	on. & Tues. 9.30 a.m.
S.C.C. Clinic, Kings Road, Horley	Wed. 2 p.m.
Redhill General Hospital	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
The Mansion, Leatherhead	1st & 3rd Tues. 1.30 p.m.
Epsom District Hospital	Mon. 9.30 - 1.30 p.m. Tues. 1.30 p.m. Wed. 9.30 a.m. Thurs. 9.30 - 1.30 p.m. Fri. 9.30 - 1.30 p.m.

CHEST CLINICS

Dorking General Hospital	Fri 9.30 a.m.
Redhill General Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. 3rd Thurs. 9.30 a.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m. (except Tues. following Bank Holiday)
Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m. (except Tues. following Bank Holiday)
S.C.C. Clinic, Kings Road, Horley	Thursday mornings
Epsom District Hospital	Thurs. & Fri. 7 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

Redhill General Hospital	Males:	Tues. 5 p.m. Fri. 5-7 p.m.
Royal Surrey County Hospital	Males:	Mon. & Fri. 5-7 p.m.
	Females:	Mon. & Thurs. 2.30-4.30
St. Helier Hospital	Males:	Mon. 10 a.m. - 12 noon Thurs. 4 p.m. - 6 p.m.
	Females:	Tues. 5 - 6.45 p.m. Fri. 2 - 4 p.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Departments of many London Hospitals)

OTHER CLINICS

Dental	By Appointment
Remedial Exercises	" "
Speech Therapy	" "
Chiropody	" "

(All held at the S.C.C. Clinics in Kings Road Horley and Dene Street, Dorking)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Surrey Water Company provides piped water supplies to ten of the twelve parishes in the Rural District, namely, Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate, Leigh, Holmwood, Capel and Ockley, and also supplies to the Ranmore area of Wotton.

The supply to the parishes of Holmwood, Capel and Ockley is derived from the series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. This water is chlorinated but not softened before distribution.

The supply to the remainder of the area is obtained, to a great extent, from deep wells in the chalk on the North Downs, and is softened and chlorinated before distribution. Additional supplies are available from bore holes in the greensand formation.

The West Surrey Water Board supply piped water to the parish of Abinger and to the greater part of the parish of Wotton. This water is obtained from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplies in both undertakings have remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity during the year.

Extension of Piped Water Supplies

There are still a few areas mainly in the isolated parts of the parishes of Abinger, Holmwood and Wotton where water is obtained from wells and springs. During the course of the year negotiations took place with the West Surrey Water Board for the extension of a main water supply from Forest Green along Holmbury Lane in the parish of Abinger, and at the end of the year the Council provisionally agreed to implement this Scheme.

During the course of the year many private water supplies were sampled for purity, and in cases, where the supply was found to be unsatisfactory, advice was given.

A review of the number of houses without a piped water supply was commenced at the end of the year, and the situation at that time is as follows:-

	Wells	Springs	No Supply	Total
Abinger	8	-	-	8
Capel	-	7	1	8
Horley	3	-	-	3
Wotton	3	6	-	9
TOTAL	14	13	1	28

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Briefly the position with regard to the sewerage systems which exist in seven of the twelve parishes is as follows:-

ABINGER

(a) Forest Green

This hamlet is served by a small sewage disposal plant and no extensions to the present system were introduced during the course of the year.

(b) Abinger Hammer

Part of North Abinger alongside the A.25 is sewered and sewage is discharged into the sewers of the Guildford Rural District, for eventual treatment in the Borough of Guildford.

(c) The Dene

During the course of the year, efforts were made to introduce a temporary sewage disposal scheme to enable satisfactory drainage to be provided to these 27 properties and to overcome the problems created by the anticipated increase in the number of cesspools. After due consideration the Council decided to proceed without further delay on the sewer extension from Abinger Hammer to serve these dwellings.

At the end of the year the details were awaiting despatch to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

BETCHWORTH

A proportion of the Parish is sewered by the gravitational system to a pumping station in Wonham Lane, where it is pumped into the sewers of the Dorking Urban District Council for treatment by that authority.

BUCKLAND

Work on Stage II of the Buckland Drainage Scheme which serves the area known as Buckland Square and the Old Road was completed during the year.

One hundred and six properties during this period were connected to both stages of the sewerage scheme. The discharge from the sewers serving this parish are pumped by rising main into the Betchworth sewers and thence to the Sewage Works of the Dorking Urban District Council.

CAPEL

The Parish of Capel is served by a small sewage works serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green.

COLDHARBOUR

Unfortunately no progress was possible during the year on the sewering of this village.

CHARLWOOD

The villages of Charlwood and Lowfield Heath have sewerage systems which eventually discharge to the Horley Sewage Works.

HOLMWOOD

During the course of the year the Council considered the relative merits of providing a new sewerage works at Holmwood for the Holmwood-Newdigate Sewerage Scheme, or pumping the sewage from this area to the Horley Sewage Works.

It was finally resolved that a new sewage works should be constructed at Holmwood, and the Consultants were instructed to proceed with this scheme.

HORLEY

The order was placed for the "Komline" sludge drying plant for use at the Horley Sewage Works, but there was some delay in the delivery of this unit, and at the end of the year no further progress had been made towards its installation.

SALFORDS

The Honeycrock Lane Sewer extension was completed during the course of the year and forty houses were connected to this scheme.

IRONSBOTTOM

Negotiations for the acquisition of the land for the sewage disposal works at Ironsbottom were completed and it is hoped that the scheme will proceed during the forthcoming year.

OCKLEY

The Parish of Ockley is served by two small sewage works. There was no extension to the present system during the year.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The remaining parishes which have no system of main drainage or sewage disposal, depend upon privately owned septic tanks or cesspools in respect of which the Council provides a cesspool cleansing service on the following basis.

The Council undertakes on written request to carry out without charge:-

(a) six emptyings per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or more. The Council will undertake the emptying of cesspools in excess of this service on a rechargeable basis, subject to the availability of men and vehicles.

(b) the removal of up to a maximum of 12,000 gallons per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons.

Charges for Excess Emptyings

1.	Cesspool of 750 gallons or less	13s. 0d.
2.	Cesspool of 751 to 1,000 gallons	17s. 6d.
3.	Cesspool exceeding 1,000 gallons - the nearest multiple of 750 gallons or 1,000 gallons, and the charge adjusted accordingly, from any cesspool	

the rural district where the service is performed in accordance with paragraph (a) hereof is required and requested in excess of the six emptyings of 12,000 gallons per cesspoo per annum.

PAIL CLOSETS

During the year 128 premises continued to have their pail closets emptied by the Cleansing Service (Southern Countries) Ltd., Botley, Southampton.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Greater London Council who are now responsible for refuse disposal in the London area, continued to tip household refuse in a "worked out" sandpit in the Parish of Buckland.

The general operation of the tip has been reasonably satisfactory, although it has been necessary to make representations to the management over inadequacy of covering material throughout certain periods of the year. Operation of the tip has also been hampered by the fact that the operators have been restricted to a limited area in which to tip refuse, as the planning application for permission to use a further portion of the sandpit for refuse disposal, has not yet been resolved.

So far as the rural district is concerned, refuse in the parishes of Horley, Charlwood and Holmwood is collected weekly and in the remainder of the district fortnightly.

During the year disposal of the Council's refuse by incineration in the Borough of Reigate, ceased and consequently refuse was desposited on the tip at Buckland. Disposal of refuse by certain of the Western Parishes is on the controlled tip owned and operated by Dorking Urban District Council.

Towards the end of the year the Council installed a Tollemache pulverising plant at the Horley Sewage Works, and pulverised refuse from the Horley area is taken to the Buckland Tip by a transfer vehicle.

RIVERS, STREAMS AND DITCHES

(a) Haroldslea Area

During the year further work was entered on in clearing the water course in this area to relieve flooding which occurs from time to time.

(b) Hookwood

A length of ditch by the Gatwick Brickworks was cleansed as part of a scheme which the Council have approved for clearing the water courses in this locality to relieve flooding in the Charlwood Road area.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are now no open-air swimming pools in the Rural District open to the public. Two of the County Council's schools, one in Horley and one in Charlwood are, however, provided with open-air swimming pools. During the course of the year samples were taken from these pools and were found to be satisfactory.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Where a death has occurred in the parishes of Horley and Charlwood and further examination is required, the mortuary and post-mortem room at the Redhill County Hospital is available. Twenty-five bodies were removed for examination on the instruction of H.M. Coroner from premises in these parishes during the year.

For the remaining parishes of the Rural District, the mortuary facilities provided by the Leatherhead Urban District Council, and the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council are available. Twelve bodies were removed in 1966 to the Leatherhead Mortuary. No body was removed to the Epsom Mortuary in 1966.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Crematoria at Randalls Park, Leatherhead and Worth Park, Crawley, Sussex are available for the cremation of the dead.

OUTWORKERS

By Section 133 of the Factories Act, 1961 an employer who sends work of certain prescribed classes to workers to be dealt with in their own homes is required to send a list of such works to the Council in February and August of each year, and failure to do so involves a penalty upon conviction. During 1966 there were 7 outworkers in the Rural District.

FACTORY PREMISES

The 105 premises on the Register of Factories at the 31st December, 1966, were as follows:-

	Without Power	Power
Agricultural Engineers	-	3
Aircraft Servicing Repairs	-	3
Battery Filling	-	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	1	2
Brickworks	-	5
Builders	-	5
Building Operations	-	4
Builders Workshops	-	8
Catering	-	2
Cycle Repairs	3	1
Dressmaking	-	2
Electrical Engineers	-	3
Engineering Light	-	14
Explosive Manufacturers	-	1
Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers	-	1
Furniture and Upholstery	-	2
Garage and Motor Engineers	-	23
Instrument Makers	-	1
Iron and Steel	-	2
Laundries	-	1
Lawn Mower Repairs	-	1
Lime Manufacturers	-	1
Packing Cases	-	1
Pistol Rocket Manufacturers	-	1
Plastic Manufacturers	-	1
Portable Building Manufacturers	-	2
Printers	-	2
Pumps	-	1
Radio and Television Engineer	1	1
Ready Mixed Concrete	-	1
Research Laboratories	-	1
Rubber Tyre Processing	-	1
Tool Makers	-	1
Typewriters Repairs	-	1
	5	100

HOUSING

Returns relating to the inspection of houses and any necessary subsequent action under the Housing and Public Health Acts are now submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An abridged summary of the figures for the year is set out below.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	57
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	168
2. Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
4. Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	24

1. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer	11

2. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	19
(b) by local authority in default of owners	-

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied	7
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	-
(b) by local authority in default of owners	4

(c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

1.	Number of seperate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
2.	Number of seperate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1
3.	Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation	3
4.	Number of undertakings cancelled, the premises having been rendered fit for human habitation	Nil

Additional information relating to the work of the Public Health Department in respect of housing conditions is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food and with the supervision of storage and sale of ice-cream.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council administer the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958 dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 102 samples were taken in this district and submitted for analysis in 1966. Of these, 78 were of milk, 3 of cream and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs. All were satisfactory.

Information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs Authority a total of 968 samples were taken for analysis, including 644 of milk. Sixty-one samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 24 of these being of milk. One milk producer was convicted of the sale of milk containing 7% added water. One firm of dairymen was convicted for selling a bottle of milk containing a large piece of glass. Legal proceedings are pending against a firm of bakers for selling a bread roll containing a steel wood screw.

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	5	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not incl. in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	96	14	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. outworkers premises)	4	1	-	-
TOTAL	105	16	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be recknoned as two, three or more cases).

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
	2	3	4	5	6
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	4	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	7	-	-	-

The table below shows the notification rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1965 and 1936 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	1966	1965	1936
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.32	0.18	2.2
Whooping Cough	0.08	1.09	*
Diphtheria	-	-	0.69
Erysipelas	0.08	0.03	0.05
Smallpox	-	-	-
Pneumonia	0.32	0.20	1.53
Measles	6.80	10.38	*
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.23	0.29	-
Dysentery	1.22	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.20	0.20	0.09
Non-Respiratory	-	0.06	0.19

* Disease not notifiable at time

The tables on pages 28 & 29 show the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1966, classified according to disease, age and sex, and by parish.

SCARLET FEVER

Eleven cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with six in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.32 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH

Three cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 37 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.08 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES

Two hundred and thirty-three cases of measles were notified compared with 353 last year. The incidence rate was 6.80 per 1,000 population.

FOOD POISONING

Eight cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. One household of 3 persons were infected with Salmonella Braenderup, another of 3 persons with Salmonella Typhi-murium and there were 2 isolated cases, one of Salmonella Havana and one of Salmonella Heidelberg. It was not possible to discover the sources of these various infections.

DYSENTERY

Forty-two cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year. These included ten isolated cases and the rest were divided between ten households. The main focal points were Capel and Horley and fortunately no schools were significantly affected.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES IN 1966

	ABINGER	BETCHWORTH	BUCKLAND	CAPEL	CHARLWOOD	HEADLEY	HOLMWOOD	HORLEY	LEIGH	NEWDIGATE	OCKLEY	WOTTON
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	2	-	12	17	-	1	171	2	20	4	4
Pneumonia	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
Dysentery	4	2	-	15	-	-	-	19	1	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX IN 1966

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 & Over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	1	16	20	32	29	74	52	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	107	233
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	7	4	11
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Dysentery	-	-	3	1	3	-	8	5	6	1	-	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	26	16	42
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	3	4	7
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification and Mortality

Seven notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from that disease. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time.

In the table below the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified each year since 1934 have been tabulated. The number of deaths occurring are also included.

Year	Number of Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-38	19	0.77	12	0.62
1939-43	20	0.90	11	0.46
1944-48	24	1.05	11	0.48
1949-53	20	0.73	4	0.16
1954-58	16	0.57	4	0.13
1959-63	12	0.38	1	0.04
1964	5	0.15	-	-
1965	9	0.26	3	0.08
1966	7	0.20	1	0.03

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 12 persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 32 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

Additions to Register		Removals from Register	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	7	By removals to other districts	12
Transfer of persons notified in other areas now residing in this district	4	By recovery	16
Posthumous notification	1	By death	4 *
	12		32

* In three cases the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 102 compared with 122 in the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for purposes of comparison.

1960	162
1961	154
1962	149
1963	141
1964	132

Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Council is represented on the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee which works in Dorking and Reigate in close association with local chest clinics and hospitals. The assistance granted to tuberculous persons and their dependants includes the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothes and sick room requisites, etc., and the payment of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which cannot be met from official sources.

Mass Radiography

Information was received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that 773 examinations were carried out on persons in the Rural District during the year. This figure includes 84 industrial workers.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Clinics. Poliomyelitis vaccination is restricted to persons aged 40 years and under, though vaccination is available to people whose occupation is thought to carry additional risk of infection, and also to expectant mothers.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers protected by these various procedures are given below.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Notifications were received from medical practitioners of 270 primary vaccination and 11 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them on children up to 15 years of age. The great majority were vaccinated in their second year of life, which is now considered to be the time when reactionary complications are at their minimum.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 340 children had received primary protection and 249 reinforcing injections.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 348 children had received immunisation. In 340, the primary course was combined with diphtheria and tetanus immunisation.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Immunisation against tetanus may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. During the year 347 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time and of these 340 were protected simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Notifications have been received that 567 persons were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 498 were given reinforcing doses.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This vaccination is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. The vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1966.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

Number	offered vaccination	554	
"	consenting	432	(equivalent to 79.6%)
"	Mantoux positive	10	(" " 2.4%)
"	vaccinated	403	(" " 72.9%)

Nineteen children whose parents consented to B.C.G. vaccination subsequently failed to avail themselves of the protective procedure.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Massetts Road,
HORLEY,
Surrey.

June, 1967.

To: The Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for 1966.

From the somewhat cold statistics presented in the following pages the Committee will see that despite pre-occupation in the early months of the year with the Merebank Temporary Caravan Site, the supervision by the Public Health Inspectors over the District has been well maintained.

It is disquieting to find, however, that in the 15 instances where infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found no less than 13 referred to lack of cleanliness, and that all five prosecutions for unsound food were in respect of mouldy or 'out of condition' food. Many of the establishments concerned in these incidents present to the general public an appearance of high standards and good quality in food vending. How sad it is that performance is not matched by appearance! Is it that managements are careless, disinterested, or fail to supervise staffs adequately, or is it just bad housekeeping, but on a grand scale?

During the year the Department was called in to arrange for the collection and conveyance to the pathological department of 339 specimens from cases or suspected cases of infectious illness, generally of an intestinal character. Despite intensive enquiries the cause of such illness is difficult to trace, but one cannot help but speculate whether an underlying cause is the dirty handling of perishable foodstuffs. I would urge upon all food handlers their responsibility to the general public to see that the premises in which they work are clean, that their equipment is suitable and adequate for the purpose for which it is being used, and that it is kept clean at all times; and to management the important task of seeing that stocks are properly rotated and that perishable foodstuffs are not sold out of condition. By the prosecutions recorded in this report it is evident that the Council, on the recommendations of the Public Health Committee, will not hesitate to prosecute where they consider such action is justified.

The Council will not overlook the work carried out in the Charlwood Slaughterhouse where during 1966 - 16,790 animals of all kinds were killed and inspected. Tribute must be paid to the work of the Public Health Inspectors in this field. It is a bloody, messy, task that has to be performed and is not without risk of infection or accidental injury. The degree of skill and responsibility exhibited in this work calls for special mention, and it is with

justifiable pride that I draw the attention of the Council to this aspect of the work of the Department.

I would again take the opportunity of the Annual Report to express my grateful acknowledgement of all the help given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Council for their help and support; also to the Chief Officers of the Council and their respective staffs, and especially to the Medical Officer of Health for his help and guidance during 1966. My own staff know I value their support but to acknowledge their efforts here is no formal matter.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector and

Housing Officer.

Inspections and Visits

The total number of inspections and visits in 1966 on various matters pertaining to public health was 6,602 which compared with the previous years as follows:-

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
3,458	3,383	5,175	5,305	6,629	5,629

The details are as follows:-

Act or Regulation	Nature of Visit		No. of Visits
Public Health	Dwellings		33
	Caravans and Sites		372
	Water Supply		23
	Drainage:	Inspections	304
		Tests of W.I.P.	119
		Cesspools S.T.	145
	Closet Accommodation		9
	Nuisances:	Premises	159
		Animals	92
		Offensive Trades	7
		Dust or Effluvia	4
		Ditches	140
		Noise	3
		Smoke	115
		Vermin	34
	Miscellaneous		186
Infectious Disease			
	Inquiries:	Cases	91
		Contacts	6
		Rooms Disinfected	11
		Path. Specimens	339
	Miscellaneous		1
Housing			
	Dwellings		135
	Overcrowding		2
	I.G. Applications		125
	I. G. W.I.P.		218
	Housing Applications		6
	Rent Act		-
	Miscellaneous		6
	Multiple Occupation		1
Food and Drugs			
	Bakehouses		17
	Butchers		8
	Cafes		21
	Canteens:	Schools	5
		Factories	19
	Greengrocers		10
	Grocers		29
	Dairies and Milkshops		7
	Farms and Cow Sheds		8
	Fishmongers		4
	Ice-cream Dealers		13
	Kitchens		13
	Licensed Premises		30
	Slaughterhouses		41
	Meat Inspections		476
	Unsound Food		128
	Other Food Premises		7
	Samples:	Ice-cream	32
		Milk	245
		Water - Drinking	121
		Swimming Pools	4
		Other	19

Inspections and Visits (cont.)

Act or Regulation	Nature of Visit	No. of Visits
Factories Act	With Power	15
	Without Power	1
	Outworkers	-
Gatwick Health Control	Disinfection of Aircraft	12
	Infectious Disease Inquiries	1
	Imported Food	88
	Flight Meals Preparation	36
	Miscellaneous	53
Others	Shops	167
	Offices	58
	Pet Animals	10
	Petrol Installations	45
	Pests	2,047
	Miscellaneous	27
	Animal Boarding Establishments	-
		6,602

DETAILS OF STATUTORY NOTICES 1966

Act or Regulation	Details		Outstanding 31.12.65	Served 1966	Complied with 1966	Outstanding 1966
Public Health Act, 1936	Unsatisfactory drainage to buildings					
	To repair closet	S.39	2	3	4	1
	Expose existing drain	S.48	-	1	1	-
	Overflowing Cesspool	S.50	-	1	-	1
	Abatement of Nuisances	S.92 & S.93	-	6	2	4
Housing Act, 1957	Notices to repair unfit dwellings	S.9	18	5	17	6
	Time and Place Notices		-	3	-	-
	Undertakings not to use until made fit		-	3	-	-
	Demolition Orders made	S.17	-	1	1	-
Public Health Act, 1961	Blocked Drains	S.17	-	2	2	-
	Defects to premises	S.26	-	2	2	-
Housing Act, 1961	Houses in Multiple Occupation	S.15	-	1	1	-
Housing Act, 1964	Compulsory Improvements	S.19	-	1	-	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

It was found necessary to write to the occupier of 15 food premises concerning various matters which were contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The principle conditions found were:-

Cleanliness	13
Hand Washing Facilities	5
First Aid Kit	9
Sanitary Accommodation	2
Heating	1
Dampness	2
Repair	5
Re-decoration	3
Personnel	1

MILK

By the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963, licences to deal in designated milks are issued by the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. At the request of the County Council, however, routine sampling of milk sold by retail is undertaken by the Public Health Department on their behalf on a chargeable basis.

During the year 185 samples were taken for bacteriological or biological examination with the following results:-

Type of Sample	Total No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
MILK			
Pasteurised	144	143	1
Sterilized	14	14	-
Untreated	27	17	10
TOTAL	185	174	11

ICE-CREAM

During the year 27 ice-cream samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Type of Sample	No. Taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Ice-cream	27	13	12	2

WATER

During the year 113 water samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Water (cont.)

Type of Sample	Total No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Water	113	32	81

In addition 16 samples for chemical analysis were submitted to the Public Analyst.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

CHARLWOOD SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Under the provisions of these Regulations no carcase may leave the slaughterhouse for sale for human consumption unless it has been inspected and stamped with the Inspector's official mark. For this purpose the Council make a charge of:-

2/6 per horse or bovine animal
(cow, heifer, bull, steer or stirk)
9d " calf or pig
6d " sheep, lamb or goat

During the year a sum of £609. 2s. 0d. has been charged for the inspection of carcases.

So far as conditions in the slaughterhouse are concerned, constant vigilance and attention to detail has successfully minimised the nuisance or inconvenience which a busy slaughterhouse situated in the middle of the village could so easily entail.

Details of Animals inspected at Charlwood Slaughterhouse, 1966

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Others
Number killed and inspected	1,122	6,918	54	8,692	4
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. OR C. BOVIS					
Whole Carcase	14	18	1	24	-
Part Carcase	418	36	3	2,526	1
T.B. ONLY					
Whole Carcase	-	-	-	-	-
Part Carcase	-	-	-	-	-
C. BOVIS					
Whole Carcase	2	-	-	-	-
Part Carcase	8	-	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD

As in previous years a considerable quantity of food found to be unfit was surrendered for destruction or disposal. The principle reasons for the unfitness of canned foodstuffs are burst, blown and leaky tins, and in other foodstuffs decomposition.

Details of Food Condemned

No. of Tins	Type of Food	Weight
730	Meat	4,256 lbs. 12 ozs.
244	Fish	6,372 lbs. 15¾ ozs.
107	Vegetables	1,544 lbs. 5 ozs.
1,407	Fruit	7,215 lbs. 4 ozs.
111	Miscellaneous	380 lbs. 11½ ozs.

FOOD COMPLAINTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year in respect of the following matters:-

Mouldy Swiss Roll	Fined £8. 0s. 0d. and £7. 7s. 0d. costs
Mouldy Meat Pie	Fined£10. 0s. 0d. and £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Fish Fingers out of condition	Fined£15. 0s. 0d. and£10.10s. 0d. costs
Corned Beef out of condition	Fined£15. 0s. 0d. and£10.10s. 0d. costs
Mouldy Sausages	Fined £5. 0s. 0d. and £5. 5s. 0d. costs

The Council considered legal action in four other instances involving foodstuffs of doubtful quality or condition, but in these cases, the retailers concerned were warned that although the Council did not propose to take legal proceedings they did nevertheless take a very serious view of the complaints made.

Specimens of foodstuffs alleged to be unfit for human consumption or to contain foreign bodies are sent to the Public Analyst Mr. D. D. Moir.

HOUSING

The owners of the following dwellings were invited by means of "Time and Place" Notices (served under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957) to discuss the conditions of their premises in order that their future use could be determined.

Busheycroft, South Holmwood.
Hoadley's Caravan, Charlwood.
1 and 2 Rose Cottages, Abinger.
5 Rectory Lane, Charlwood.

Undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted in respect of:-

1 and 2 Rose Cottages, Abinger.
5 Rectory Lane, Charlwood.
Busheycroft, South Holmwood.

The Clearance Order on 1 - 8 Millbottom Cottages was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year.

A Demolition Order was made during the year in respect of Hoadley's Caravan, Charlwood.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENTS

During the course of the year 1 application was received from a tenant requesting improvements to the dwelling which he occupied, in accordance with the provision of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964. The Council had not considered the application before the end of the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The following improvement grants were approved by the Council during 1966.

Parish	No. of Discretionary Grants Approved	Total Amount Approved	No. of Standard Grants Approved	Total Amount Approved	Total Amounts Approved
Abinger	-	-	2	£457	£457
Betchworth	3	£1,060	-	-	£1,060
Buckland	-	-	-	-	-
Capel	5	£1,882	-	-	£1,882
Charlwood	7	£1,690	1	£115	£1,805
Newdigate	-	-	-	-	-
Headley	-	-	-	-	-
Holmwood	2	£675	2	£205	£880
Horley	17	£5,450	1	£115	£5,565
Leigh	3	£1,112	-	-	£1,112
Ockley	1	£400	2	£160	£560
Wotton	4	£1,600	-	-	£1,600
TOTAL	42	£13,869	8	£1,052	£14,921

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the beginning of the year the occupants of caravans on an unlicensed site in Capel were threatened with eviction arising from the Council's action under the above Act to close the site.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (cont.)

In the circumstances it became necessary for the Council to consider providing a site for temporary occupation by these caravans. It was decided to establish the site on land which is scheduled for future Council housing at Beare Green, and which is owned by the Council, in the Parish of Capel.

As a result, the staff of the Department were involved in the preparation of the site layout, and arranging for the provision of water, drainage, roads and hardstandings. The site had to be completed with as little delay as possible, but work was hampered by the extremely bad weather conditions prevailing at that time, and matters were further complicated by the fact that certain of the caravans had to be moved on to the site before the work was completed.

The routine work of the Department was restricted as 2 Public Health Inspectors were engaged on the site almost full time for a period of 3-4 months.

There are now 32 caravans on this site which the Council proposed to "run down" over a period of 5 years.

In the District at the end of the year 1966 the following caravan sites had been licensed:-

		No. of Caravans
ABINGER		
	Seven Acres, Walliswood *	2
BETCHWORTH		
	Bushbury Farm, Betchworth	1
	Hartsfield Farm, Betchworth	2
CAPEL		
	Broome Hall, Coldharbour	1
	New Close Farm, Beare Green	56
	Osbrooks Farm, Capel	1
	Rickwood Caravan Site	102
	Woodside, Bennetts Wood	1
CHARLWOOD		
	Longfield Farm	2
	Russ Hill Hotel	1
	Sundials, Hookwood	8
HEADLEY		—
	Cottages, Boxhill, Tadworth	6
HORLEY		
	Cambridge Lodge Hotel	80
	Honeywood Poultry Farm	1
	Sunnyside, Horley	1
HOLMWOOD		
	West Lees	1
	Wymbletons Farm	1
LEIGH		
	Oaklands Bungalow	1

Caravan Sites (cont.)

NEWDIGATE

Henfold Farm	1
Wirmwood	1
Newdigate Caravan Park +	66
The Reedlings	1
Silver Birches, Mill Lane ø	1
Five Oaks	1

OCKLEY

Blue Ridges, Vann Lane, Ockley	14
" " " " "	2

* Recreational Site

ø Limited to 100 days per annum

\+ 32 Residential, 34 Recreational Caravans

Those siges underlined are subject to temporary planning permission, in most cases on an annual basis.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation in 1963, and requires that all premises where cats or dogs are boarded for business purposes shall be licensed by the local authority, who will attach conditions relating to the types of accommodation, feeding facilities, prevention of the spread of infectious disease and precautions against fire.

The local authority may make a charge not exceeding 10/- for the licence. The Council places the responsibility for the inspection of the Animal Boarding Establishment upon the Public Health Department.

Sixteen licences were issued during 1966 and fees amounting to £8. were paid.

GATWICK AIRPORT

The Annual Report for 1966 would not be complete without a reference to the work carried out at London (Gatwick) Airport. Apart from the inspections necessary to meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, with regard to catering establishments and the Factories Act, 1957, with regard to work places, the Public Health Inspectors are engaged in two aspects which are, to say the least, time consuming.

The first and probably most important task is the inspection of imported food. By the Imported Food Regulations, 1937-48, no foodstuffs may be imported into the country for sale for human consumption unless it has been examined by a competent authority and found fit for human consumption.

The Department has applied itself to these Regulations in a serious manner, and conscientious endeavour has been made to see all imported foodstuffs. A one hundred per cent inspection is not, however, always possible, due to non-availability of staff and the uncertain times of arrival. Many of the foodstuffs imported are of the luxury or exotic class in which unfitness arising from decomposition is unlikely to be found, because of the high quality and high prices, but, since some other countries do not control crop spraying to the extent one would desire a frequent check is made for residual pest sprays, and in this the Department has been greatly helped by the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Moir.

Among articles examined were:-

Apricots

Tomatoes

Strawberries

The second task is to supervise and carry out the disinsection of aircraft. Certain overseas administrations, notably those of India and Parkistan, insist that an aircraft landing within their boundaries must carry among other documents, a certificate stating that the aircraft in question has been properly disinsected in accordance with the procedure which is fully set out in Schedule VIII of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946 and in the Pakistan Aircraft (Public Health) Regulations, 1950.

Where the Council staff undertake the disinsection of aircraft there is a charge of £7. 7s. 0d.

During the year 15 aircraft were disinsected at Gatwick Airport.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following return relates to work carried out under this Act for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1966.

At the beginning of the year the Council were fortunate in obtaining the service of a Pest Officer with some considerable experience in local authority work. The total number of complaints received from each Parish was as follows:-

	Rats	Mice
Abinger	9	1
Betchworth	20	3
Buckland	12	1
Capel	39	4
Charlwood	51	6
Headley	6	-
Holmwood	12	2
Horley	178	16
Leigh	14	2
Newdigate	18	-
Ockley	21	1
	380	36

The total number of complaints in the District for 1966 was 416 and for this service a total of £247. 16s. 6d. was collected.

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	11,519	439
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	487	14
(b) number infested by (i) Rats	334	9
(ii) Mice	46	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	171	39
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	42	13
(ii) Mice	4	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Progress in the inspection of office and shop premises continued through the year and 194 premises were visited. Of these premises 90 were found to have minor infringements of the Act as follows:-

Unsatisfactory ventilation	9
No thermometer provided	13
No first aid box	26
Lack of cleanliness	6
In need of decoration	4
Unsatisfactory lighting	2
No washing facilities	7
Overcrowding	2
Insufficent W.C.'s	1
Worn or defective flooring	4

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (cont.)

Disrepair to premises	5
No constant supply of hot water	5
No heating	2
Open drain running through cellar	1
W.C. not accessible	1
Insufficient guarding of machinery	2

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